GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:87
ANSWERED ON:28.11.2014
LIFESTYLE DISEASES
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the incidences of heart disease, diabetes, blood-pressure, hypertension and other lifestyle diseases, particularly among the young generation are on the rise owing to deficiency of vitamins and other reasons;

(b) If so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of people presently suffering from these lifestyle diseases and those died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, disease and State/UT-wise;

(c) Whether the Government has set any target to reduce the incidence of these lifestyle diseases, if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by the Government in this regard along with the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) Whether the Government has periodically assessed and monitored the performance of the programmes being implemented to deal with the lifestyle diseases; and

(e) If so, the outcome thereof indicating the shortcomings noticed therein along with further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their effective implementation in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 FOR 28th NOVEMBER, 2014

(a) & (b): Disease-wise, year-wise & State/UT-wise data on burden of lifestyle diseases are not maintained centrally.However, as per the reports of different cross sectional studies, an increase in prevalence of these diseases as well as mortalities has been reported in the country.

For instance, as per a study on cancer under the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the prevalence of cancer is estimated at about 30 lakh cases in 2014.According to a report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF) (the 6th edition of IDF Atlas published in November, 2013), the number of diabetic patients is about 65 million in the country.

Unhealthy lifestyle is a major risk factor for increase in Lifestyle Diseases. The major risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the Lifestyle Diseases are as follows:-

(i) Unhealthy diet.

(ii) Physical inactivity

(iii) Harmful use of alcohol

(iv) Tobacco use (smoking & chewing)

(v) Stressful life

(vi) Environmental factors

(c): While health is a state subject, it is a constant endeavour of Government of India to reduce the incidence, morbidity and mortality of all diseases including lifestyle diseases. A National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is under implementation since July, 2010. The programme focuses on prevention of the above mentioned diseases through awareness generation, behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis and treatment of persons with high levels of risk factors. The programme provides support to State Governments through National Health Mission for availability of

human resources, early screening, treatment & follow up as well as for Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities. In the current year, a sum of Rs.283.95 Cr is earmarked for the programme. Details of allocation and release of funds State/ UT-wise for the last three years are at Annexure A.

In addition, Government of India has approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities in the country. Under this scheme (Tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India has initiated the process of assisting 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is Rs.120 Cr and for TCCC is Rs.45 Cr. The Central and State Share will be in the ratio of 75:25 and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance of National and International days, organising of screening and major awareness events at occasions like Ram Lila and India International Trade Fare (IITF) 2014; release of mass mailers. self-check screening guidelines and use of social media

(d) & (e): The performance of the NPCDCS programme is being monitored from time to time and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanisms.

Based on concurrent reviews, Government has decided to strengthen the programme as follows :

(i) Increase availability of manpower through setting up Non-Communicable (NCD) Cells at State and District Level

(ii) Support to States for setting up State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres.

(iii) Better mechanism for early screening by setting up Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) clinics and Cardiac Care Units at district and sub-district level.

(iv) Better equipment like Linear-Accelerators and Brachytherapy equipment for the purpose of treatment.

(v) Expand facilities for early detection and screening of cancer beyond Medical Colleges.

(vi) Greater focus on awareness generation using mass-media tools including twitter, facebook, mass e-mail, etc.